

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1810.

[NUMBER 1264.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

Tobacco	-	\$ 1 50	a	2 00
Hemp	-	6 00	a	7 00
Yarns	-	9 00	a	10 00
Beef	-	2 00	a	2 50
Pork	-	2 50	a	2 75
Flour	-	2 00	a	2 50
Meal (<i>per bush.</i>)	-	0 25	a	0 37
Salt	-	2 00		
Whiskey (<i>per gal.</i>)	0	30	a	0 37

JOSEPH HAMILTON WAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-paid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

J. & D. Maccoun

Request those indebted to them to make payment before the 10th of July, as one of them intends to set out for Philadelphia and New-York, at that time.

Lexington, June 12th, 1809.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

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Price 12½ CENTS,

TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,

(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

Frankfort Ware-House.

THE subscribers are ready to receive Storage of any description, at the usual rates. Their large and convenient STONE WAREHOUSE is nearly completed, in the erection of which great care has been taken to render it inaccessible to fire. A WHARE AND SLIP has also been made, between the ware-house and the river, to facilitate the loading of boats in any stage of the water, which, it is believed, has rendered this situation equal, if not superior, to most places in the western country, for putting a cargo on board with expedition and in good order.

Every attention will be paid to meet the wishes of their customers, and punctual attendance at all times.

WILLIAM HUNTER,

JOHN INSTONE.

Frankfort, Nov. 29, 1809.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY,
HOG'S LARD, WHITE BEANS,
and Country made LINES,

WANTED BY

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

[PRICE 25 CENTS]

A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN

APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS

To the Synod of Kentucky;

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and
Jesseamine courts. May, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, on the 31st December, 1809; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Ayres, Samuel
Allen, Eliza
Allen, William
Anderson, John

Brandon, Joseph
Brandon, Ebenezer
Bushnell, E.
Beach, Joseph
Bradley, Robert
Bird, Mark
Bird, Abraham
Beatty, Cornelius
Boone, Samuel
Burton, William
Berryman Samuel
Brumbaragor, Frederick
Bush, William T.
Benning, James
Barbee, Joseph
Bruce, Temperance
Bernard, John
Bruce, Benjamin

Carter, Mary C.
Crockett, Joseph
Caun, James
Carr, Walter
Car, John
Crisman, Joseph
Garrick, William
Coles, Edward
Cary, John
Cecil, jr. William
Clayton, George
Crooks, Robert
Carr, Anthony
Cole, Le Roy
Coffield, Benjamin
Cabell, Edward B.

Carter, Mary C.
Crockett, Joseph
Caun, James
Carr, Walter
Car, John
Crisman, Joseph
Garrick, William
Coles, Edward
Cary, John
Cecil, jr. William
Clayton, George
Crooks, Robert
Carr, Anthony
Cole, Le Roy
Coffield, Benjamin
Cabell, Edward B.

Daily, William
Deal, Richard
Dickenson, Elizabeth
Dunlap, jr. John
Duval, —

Emriss, John
Faver, John
Fisher, John
Fleming, Leonard
Friar, James
Friar, Robert
Flornoy, Matthias
Ford, Thomas R.
Faulkner, Nelson

Grimes, Linney
Grayson, Letitia P.
Guilmer, Barnard
Green, William
Gohagan, Anthony
Gaines Catherine
Graham, George
Griffith, Ann
Gain, F. S.
Gray, Jonathan
Goodlett, Adam
Gains, H. J.
Gardner, Mary
Gillam, Hill

Hendley, Nelson
Hammond, Larkin
Hawkins, Martin L.
Henderson, Alexander S.
Hall, Susan
Harris, John
Hoskins, James
Harrison, John
Hunnecutt, John
Hodgson, Mary
Harrison, Mary H.

Jones, Asa
Jolly, Thomas
Johnson, William
Kirtley, Francis
Lyforce, Robinson
Ladd, William
Leuy, William
Lemon, James
Leach, James
Linsay, William

M
M'Nutt, Elizabeth
Morrrough, Christo-

McClure, James
M'Kendree, William
Maxwell, John
M'Clure, Samuel
M'Lean, Robert D.
M'Nair, David D.
Murphy, John
Murray, Mrs. J. K.
Martin, James T.
Morton, John
Morton, Lucy
Miller, Robert
Montague, Clement
Murray, Catey
Marshall, Mary K.
Messick, Samuel
Monroe, John
Mason, John
M'Chin, Samuel
M'Chord, Polly
Moore, Rev. James

Nicholas, Eliza R.
Nicholas, James
Outen, Levy
Ollendorf & Mason

Power, Thomas
Phillips, Samuel Jr.
Porter, N. S.
Paine, Fanny M.
Quarles, Rogger

Russel, Robert S.
Runyan, Frances
Riekin, Jacob
Richardson, Thomas
Romine, Elias
Randol, John

Scott, William
Smith, John
Smith, Abn. T.
Smith, Alexr.
Smith, Abraham
Smith, George
Spong, John
Sayre, Joseph
Steele, Brice
Steele, David
Sutton, William

Terrell, John
Thornton, James
Turner, Lewis E.
Todd, Robert
Tegarden, —
Tarascon, J. A.

Wilson, Reed
Wilson, Mary
Wilson, James
Wilson, Thomas
Wilson, Abraham
Wilson, Samuel
Woods, John
Woods, James
Woods, William
Wood, Stephen
Williams, Henry
Watson, Samuel E.
Williams, Wilson D.
Wallace, C. B.
Wrigley, —
Woodson, Addison
Whaley, James

York, Bartlet.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Charles Mason, dec'd. are requested to come forward and have them adjusted—And all those indebted to the said estate are also requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced.

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'r.
POLLEY MASON, Exec'x.
Fayette County, Jan'y 8th, 1810.

Taken up by Thomas Haydon, in Jessamine county, on the South fork of Clear creek, one BLACK MARE, about eleven years old, a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with M about 14 ½ hands, high, appraised to 55 dollars.

RICH'D. LAFON.

October 11th, 1809.

State of Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, set.

September term, 1809.

Joel Collins complainant,

Against

Richard S. Hackley, Robert Patton Green how, and Jacob Walsh, jr. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Test.
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, Clarke County, near Winchester, in the night of the 23d instant, a light coloured SORREL MARE, three years old last spring, heavy with foal, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces a slow travel on smooth road, walks uncommonly well, star and snip on her forehead, she was cut on the ham string, and in healing left two lumps very perceptible to be seen, but not recollected which leg it was on; she was docked last spring. Any person delivering said mare to me shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid together with ten dollars more if accompanied by the owner.

JOHN DONALDSON.

January 6, 1810.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
For Sale at this Office.

DOCUMENTS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, [CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney.
Department of State, Nov. 23, 1809.

My letters, in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson, already transmitted to you, sufficiently evince the disappointment that was felt, on finding that he had not been charged to make to this government either the frank explanations or the liberal propositions, which the occasion manifestly required. Instead of this obvious course of proceeding, it was in the outset perceived that his object was to bring us to resume the subjects of the arrangement of April, in a way that would imply that we were aware that the arrangement was not binding on his government, because made with the knowledge on our part that Mr. Erskine had no authority to make it, and thus to convert the responsibility of his government for the disavowal into a reproach on this for its conduct in the transaction disavowed.

In the first instance it was deemed best rather to repel his observations argumentatively, than to meet them as an offensive insinuation. This forbearance had not the expected effect of restraining him from a repetition of the offence. And even on his further insinuations nothing more was done than to premonish him of the inadmissibility of so indecorous a course of proceeding. This also being without effect, nothing remained but the step finally taken. And there was the less hesitation in shutting the door to further opportunities for insulting insinuations, as the disclosures he had made and the spirit of his discussions had so entirely shut it to the hope of any favorable result from his mission.

I will not dwell on his reluctance to give up the uncertainties of verbal, for the precision of written discussion, nor on the manner or the time of his denial that he had given any room at all for a statement, which, in order to guard against the misconceptions incident to verbal conferences, I had placed before him in writing, with a request that he would point out any inaccuracies, and to which he did not then object otherwise than by intimating, that he could not have the statement with the particular view which seemed to be supposed. Nor will I dwell on the various instances in which partial or inconsistent views of the subject have taken place of its real merits. But it may not be amiss to make some observations on the correspondence, as it relates to the justification of his government in having disavowed the act of his predecessor.

With respect to the orders in council, the ground of the disavowal is the difference between the arrangement and the printed despatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January. According to this despatch, then, the arrangement failed in three points:

1. In not relinquishing the trade of the United States with enemies' colonies.

With respect to this point it is necessary at this time to discuss the right to that trade. It is sufficient to remark, 1st. That as the trade is admitted to have become in the view of Great Britain of little practical importance, why has it been made a ground of the disavowal, and, especially, as important considerations only could, upon principles of public law, have justified a measure of so serious a character? 2d. That as the colonial trade is a subject no wise connected either with the orders in council or with the affair of the Chesapeake, why has it been permitted to frustrate an arrangement relating to those subjects, & to those only? 3d. That as this condition is alleged to have originated in a supposition that it would be agreeable to the American government, why has it been persisted in after the error was made known by the representation of Mr. Erskine to his government, that neither this nor the other conditions of the despatch of the 23d of January, were attainable here?

2. Another point in the despatch and not in the arrangement is, that the British navy might capture our trade to ports prohibited by the United States. This condition too, appears to have had its origin in a mistake of your meaning in a conversation with Mr. Canning, as noted by yourself, and in an inference thence deduced as to the disposition of this government. But this double mistake must have been brought to light in time to have been corrected in the new mission. In urging it, Mr. Canning has taken a ground forbidden by those principles of decorum which regulate and mark the proceedings of governments towards each other. In his despatch the

condition is stated to be for the purpose of securing the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and certain other powers; in other words, to secure a pledge to that effect against the mala fide intention of the United States. And this despatch too, was authorized to be communicated in extenso, to the government of which such language was used. Might it not have been reasonably expected that such a condition and such observations would at least, on such an occasion, have been given up by a government willing to smooth the way to an amicable settlement of existing differences?

In his zeal to vindicate his government, Mr. Jackson too has attempted a gloss on the most extraordinary idea of calling on a foreign sovereignty, not indeed to make laws for us, but what is equivalent in principle, to supply a supposed inability to execute them. He calls such an interposition of his government not an execution of the law of Congress, but of a compact binding as a public law on both parties, and which both would have a common interest in seeing duly executed. On his own principles there ought to be a reciprocity, not only in the execution of the compact, but in the obligation and interest resulting from it. Besides, where there is a reciprocity in compacts between nations touching attributes of sovereignty, there is always as much of the sovereignty gained as is parted with, so that there be no loss or indignity on either side.

3. The remaining point in the despatch not secured by the arrangement, is that which requires that whilst our prohibitory laws should be repealed as to Great Britain, they should be left in force as to France and the powers adopting or acting under her decrees.

This is the condition which alone properly belongs to the subject, and it is to be remarked, in the first place, that the British project, of which this condition makes a part, contemplated two things in their nature incompatible; one a repeal of the prohibitory acts as to Great Britain without waiting for the conclusion of a regular treaty; the other a pledge or engagement for their continuance as to the other powers. Now, from the nature of our constitution, which, in this particular, ought to have been attended to by the British government, it is manifest, that the executive could have given no such pledge, that the continuance of the prohibitory acts being a subject of legislative consideration, could not have been provided for until the meeting of the legislature, and that the condition could not therefore but have failed, either in the immediate renewal of commerce with Great Britain, or in the immediate engagement that it should not be renewed with France.

The British government ought to have acquiesced in, and indeed ought to have been satisfied with, the attainment of the important object of an immediate repeal of our prohibitory laws, and with the consideration that the other object, not immediately attainable, was unnecessary at the time, because the prohibition as to France was then in force, and because there was every reason to infer, not only from this fact, but from the spirit of the communications made from time to time, and from the overtures before submitted to the British government, that, without a repeal of the French decrees, our prohibitory laws would be continued in force against France, and especially in the case of a repeal of the British orders, would necessarily render a continuance of the French decrees doubly obnoxious.

But if on this head doubts could have been entertained, instead of rejecting the arrangement, ought not the repealing act on our part to have been met with a suspension at least of the orders in council until it could have been seen whether the non-intercourse law would or would not have been continued against France. Such a suspension could not have given in any point of view more advantage to the United States than was given to Great Britain by the repeal, which had taken place on their part.

If this reasonable course could not have been substituted for the disavowal, why was not a final disavowal suspended with a proposition that the arrangement would be executed by Great Britain, in the event of a compliance on the part of the United States with the condition required as to France.

I am not unaware, you may be told, that the non-intercourse law of the U. States did not extend to Holland, though so intimately connected with France, and so subservient to her decrees against neutral commerce.

It would not be improper on this occasion to observe, that this objection can be the less urged by Great Britain,

as she has herself never in her altered relations adhered to the principle on which they were founded.

Thus she has, from the date of the until very lately, directed them against the American trade even to Russia although Russia had never adopted the French decrees, nor otherwise violated our neutral trade with Great Britain. So, in her order of April last, she has discriminated, not only between the countries devoted to France by the ties of blood, and other powers; but between Holland, Westphalia and Naples, in enforcing her prohibitory order against the first and not against the two last. Whilst, therefore, she finds expedient to make these distinctions, she ought to presume that we may perceive equal propriety in the distinctions we have made.

But it may be of more importance here to compare the British order in council of April last, with the arrangement of April made by Mr. Erskine. It will thence be seen how little it is when compared to the extensive and serious consequences the disavowal.

Under the order in council of April, all the ports of Europe except France, including the kingdom of Italy and Holland, with their dependencies, are opened to our commerce.

Under the arrangement of April, combined with our act of non-intercourse, all the ports of Europe, except France and her dependencies, including the kingdom of Italy, would have been opened to our commerce.

The difference then is reduced merely to Holland, and that again is reduced to the difference between a direct trade to the ports of Holland and an indirect trade to Holland through the neighboring ports of Tonnigen, Hamburg, Bremen and Emden.

Now, as the injuring the enemies' of Great Britain is the only avowed object of her interdicting order against our trade, let a computation be made of the effect which this difference between the order in council and the arrangement, could possibly have in producing such an injury. And then let the question be candidly answered, whether, laying aside all considerations of right and justice sufficient inducements could have been found in that result for rejecting the arrangement, and for producing the consequent embarrassments as well to Great Britain as to the United States.

If it be necessary, as Mr. Jackson has stated, to set bounds to a spirit of encroachment and universal dominion, which would bind all things to its own standard, and to falsify by honorable and manly resistance, an announcement that all Europe is submitting by degrees, the effort must be feeble, indeed, which is to be found in the inconveniences accruing to the formidable foe, from the operation of this order in council, and especially when we combine with it, the strange phenomenon of substituting for the lawful trade of the United States, a trade of British subjects, contrary to the laws of the adverse party, and amounting without a special licence, in the eye of British law, to high treason.

Thus much for the orders in council—What has taken place with respect to the case of the Chesapeake, will equally engage your attention.

You will perceive, that throughout the early stages of the correspondence this case was in some respects improperly confounded with, in others improperly separated from that of the orders in council; and particularly that pains has been taken by Mr. Jackson, to substitute verbal and vague observations, on the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, for an explicit and formal explanation, such as was obviously due. It will be seen also, that when finally brought to the point, he referred for a justification of the disavowal to the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, without shewing what those instructions were, and to allusions to an expression in the arrangement, without giving to his meaning the distinctness pre-requisite to a just reply.

It appears, however, that he lays great stress on the proposal enclosed in his letter of the 27th October, as at once indicating the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, and as containing the conditions, on the basis of which he was ready to enter on an adjustment. And from a note from the secretary of the British legation, it appears that he has complained of not having received an answer to this proposal, as he had before complained, that no answer had been given to his verbal disclosures on this head, in his interviews with me.

With respect to his intimations in conversation, as they were preceded by no proper assignment of the reasons for not having executed the original adjustment, it cannot be necessary to remark, that no such notice, as he wished to obtain, could with any sort of propriety have been taken of them.

With respect to his written project, it will suffice to remark:

1st. That besides his reluctant & indistinct explanation of the disavowal of the original adjustment, he did not present his proposal until he had made such progress in his offensive insinuation as made it proper to wait the issue of the reply about to be given to it, and

that this issue had necessarily put a stop to further communications.

2dly. That although he had given us to understand that the ordinary credentials, such alone as he delivered, could not bind his government in such a case, his proposal had neither been preceded by nor accompanied with the exhibition of other commission or full power: Nor, indeed, has he ever given sufficient reason to suppose that he had any such full power to exhibit in relation to this particular case. It is true, that in his letter of the 23d Oct. he has stated an authority eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries. Without adverting to the ambiguity of the term eventually with the mark of emphasis attached to it, and to other uncertainties in the phraseology, it is clear that the authority referred to, whatever it may be, is derived from instructions subject to his own discretion, and not from a patent commission, such as might be properly called for. It is true also that in his letter of the 4th of November subsequent to his proposal, he says he was possessed of a full power in due form for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention.

But it still remains uncertain, whether by the treaty or convention to which it related, was not meant an eventual or provisional treaty on the general relations between the two countries without any reference to the case of the Chesapeake. Certain it is that the British government in former like cases, as will be seen by the adjustment of that part of the affair of Nootka Sound, which is analogous to this case, did not consider any such distinct full power as necessary; nor is there the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Erskine, although confessedly instructed to adjust this very case of the Chesapeake, was furnished with any authority distinct from this credential letter. That Mr. Jackson has any such commission is the less to be supposed, as it is but barely possible, that possessing it he should not on some occasion or in some form have used a language susceptible of no possible doubt on this point.

But proceeding to the proposal itself, it is to be kept in mind that the conditions forming its basis, are the very conditions for the deviating from which Mr. Erskine's adjustment was disavowed. Mr. Jackson, if not on others, is on this point explicit. "I now add," says he, "that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official documents signed here the abrogation of the President's proclamation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ult."

Considering then the conditions in the proposal as an ultimatum, in what light are we compelled to view such an attempt to repair the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake and to heal the disappointment produced by a disavowal of a previous equitable reparation?

It is impossible on such an occasion not to recall the circumstances which constituted the character of the outrage to which such an ultimatum is now applied. A national ship, proceeding on an important service, was watched by a superior naval force enjoying at the time the hospitality of our ports, was followed and scarcely out of her waters, when she was, after an insulting summons, attacked in a hostile manner; and the ship so injured as to require expensive repairs, the expedition frustrated, a number of the crew killed and wounded, several carried into captivity, and one of them put to death under a military sentence. The three seamen, though American citizens, and therefore on every supposition detained as wrongfully as the ship would have been detained, have notwithstanding remained in captivity between 2 and 3 years; and, it may be added, after it has long ceased to be denied that they are American citizens.

Under these circumstances we are called upon to ransom the captives.

1st. By acknowledging that a precautionary proclamation, justified by events preceding the outrage, by the outrage itself, and by what immediately followed it, was unjustifiable, and that a repeal of it, was properly a condition precedent to a reparation for the outrage. And this requisition is repeated, too, after such an acknowledgment had been uniformly asserted by this government to be utterly inadmissible, and, what is particularly remarkable, at a time when the proclamation, as well understood, was no longer in force. The occasion obviously invited a silent assumption of the existing fact, and this would have excluded the difficulty heretofore found to be insuperable.

2d. By throwing into complete oblivion the conduct of the officer answerable for the murderous transaction, with a knowledge too on our part, that instead of being punished, or even brought to trial, he has been honored by his government with a new and more important command.

3d. By admitting a right on the part of G. Britain to claim a discharge from our service of deserters generally, and particularly of her natural born subjects, without excepting such as had been naturalized in due form under the laws of the United States.

It has not been explained, whether it was meant, as the universality of the term "deserters" would import, to include American citizens who might have left the British service. But what possible consideration could have induced the British government to expect that the United States could admit a principle, that would deprive our naturalized citizens of the legal privileges, which they held in common with their native fellow citizens.—The British government ought not to have made such a proposition; because it not only like others, naturalize aliens; but in relation to the United States has even refused to discharge from the British service native citizens of the United States, involuntarily detained. If an American seaman has resided in Great Britain, or has married therein, or has accepted a bounty in her naval service, his discharge therefrom, on the regular application to the British government has been invariably refused by its board of admiralty. This I state on the authority of the official reports made to this department. It is therefore truly astonishing that with a knowledge of these facts, such a pretension should have been advanced at all, that it should have been made a *sine qua non* to an act of plain justice, already so long delayed. This is the more to be regretted, as the omen does not favor the belief we would willingly cherish, that no pre-determination exists in the councils of His Britannic majesty irreconcilable to an amicable arrangement of an affair, which affecting so deeply the honor of the United States, must precede a general regulation of the mutual interests of the two countries.

After the correspondence with Mr. Jackson was terminated, two notes, of which copies are herewith sent to you were presented to me in the name and by the hand of Mr. Oakley, the British Secretary of Legation.

The first requested a document having the effect of a special passport of safe guard to Mr. Jackson and his family during their stay in the United States. As the laws of the country allow an unobstructed passage thro' every part of it, and, with the laws of nations, equally in force, protect public ministers and their families in all the privileges, such an application was regarded as some what singular. There was no hesitation however in furnishing a certificate of his public character and to be used in any mode he might choose.—But what surprised most was the reasons assigned for the application. The insult he alluded to was then the first time, brought to the knowledge of this government. It had indeed been among the rumors of the day, that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Norfolk, or Hampton between some officers belonging to the Africaine and some of the inhabitants, and that it originated in the indiscretion of the former. No attention having been called for, & no enquiries made, the truth of the case is unknown. But it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was board the frigate, had been personally insulted. Nor is it yet perceived in what way he considers it as having happened. It is needless to remark that any representation on the subject would have instantly received every proper attention.

Another ground on which a protection was asked for, is the supposed tendency of the language of our newspapers to excite popular violence on Mr. Jackson's person. Had he been longer and better acquainted with the habits and spirit of the American people, he would probably never entertained an apprehension of that sort. If he meant to animadvert on the free language of the newspapers, he might justly be reminded that our laws, as those of his country, set bounds on that freedom: that the freedom of British prints, however great with respect to public characters of the United States, has never been a topic of complaint, and that supposing the latitude of the American press to exceed that of Great Britain, the difference is infinitely less in this respect between the British press and that of the other nations of Europe.

The second note seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr. Jackson in that part of his correspondence which has given umbrage. If he intended it as a conciliatory advance, he ought not to have preceded it by a demand of passports, nor by the spirit or manner in which that demand was made. He ought, in fact, if such was his object, to have substituted an explanation in the place of his reply to my premonitory letter. But whether he had one other, or both of these objects in view, it was necessary for him to have done more than is attempted in this paper.

It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine, nor that he stated it, as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning that the instructions to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement in the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of the authority of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government

and the repetition of the imputation even after it had been peremptorily disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honor and veracity of the government, as to forbid all further communications from him. Care was nevertheless taken at the same time to leave the door open for such as might be made through any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communications would be received through any channel here.

To the other enclosures I add a printed copy of a paper purporting to be a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. This paper speaks for itself. As its contents entirely correspond with the paper last referred to, as they were unnecessary for the ostensible object of the letter which was to make known Mr. Jackson's change of residence, and as the paper was at once put into circulation, it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government—a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign.

The observations, to which so much extent has been given in this letter with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson will make you fully acquainted with the conduct and the character he has developed, with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the President instructs you to request that he may be immediately recalled. You are particularly instructed at the same time in making these communications to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship and of mutual interest.

With great respect, &c.
R. SMITH.
Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 26.

Mr. Bradley submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the account of all the monies disbursed from the Treasury of the United States in their relation or intercourse with the Barbary powers subsequent to the signing of the treaty of peace with Tripoli in June 1805, including the monies paid to that regency at the signing thereof—and to cause to be noted (where the same can be ascertained) the agent or confidant to whom the respective disbursements were made, the time when and place where the respective sums were drawn for, or received, by said agents or confidants, and the particular purposes to which the same have been applied; and what sums have been retained in the hands of said agents or confidants for compensation, salary, commissions, or for any other purpose.

DECEMBER 27.

The bill to authorize the surveying and making certain roads in the State of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Bradley was taken up and passed, and the secretary of the Senate was directed to lay the same before the President of the United States.

DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Pope gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a bill concerning canals and roads in the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 27.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of allowing an additional judge to the Mississippi territory to reside in Madison county, and to have the same powers as those granted by law to the judge of Washington county.

[Messrs. Poindexter, Seaver, Burwell, Heister and Smett formed the committee.] Mr. Nicholson laid upon the table the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making permanent provision by law for constructing public canals and roads, and for the general establishment of seminaries for education throughout the United States, and that they have leave to report thereon to this House.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the best means of providing by law permanent funds for the accomplishment of these objects; and that they in like manner have leave to report thereon to this House.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

The House again in committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate. Mr. Milnor supported the resolution in a speech of two hours.

When the question on the committee's ruling and reporting their agreement to the resolution was taken and carried 54 to 35—fifty-two members being absent.

Mr. Livermore, after a few remarks, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Rhea called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. Epes opposed the motion in a speech of an hour and a half. When he concluded, the House adjourned.

December 28.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the surveying and making certain roads in the State of Ohio, as contemplated by

the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Talmadge presented the petition of commodore Whipple, stating that he is infirm and disabled and praying relief from the government—referred to a select committee.

JANUARY 2.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON. The House resumed the unfinished business.

Mr. Upham and Mr. Talmadge spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Alston against it.

A motion was made to adjourn, at half past three, and negatived.

Mr. Livermore commenced a speech in favor of indefinite postponement, during which several unsuccessful motions for adjournment were made.

When Mr. Livermore concluded, (half past six) the motion for indefinite postponement was negatived—Yeas 44—Nays 73.

JANUARY 3.

TRADE TO THE BALTIC, &c.

Mr. Burwell said that he had given to the subject of our foreign relations as much consideration as he was capable of doing, and digested some plan which appeared to him best adapted to the present situation of the country. It would be recollected, however, that they had been in the papers that France either had blockaded or did contemplate the blockade of all the ports not embraced in the British orders; and they had seen in the papers a paragraph intimating that a project existed to close the Northern port against all vessels but those of France. He conceived it necessary to call for any information which by possibility might be in possession of the Executive on this subject, as such information, if to be obtained, might have some influence upon his mind as to the course proper to be pursued; and therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to lay before this House any information he may possess relative to the blockade of the ports of the Baltic by France, and the exclusion of neutral vessels by Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

The motion was agreed to without opposition, and Mr. Burwell and Mr. Gardner appointed a committee to wait on the President accordingly.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

The following are the Yeas and Nays, on the resolution from the Senate approving the conduct of the Executive in refusing to receive any further communication from Francis James Jackson, &c.

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Allison, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Balfett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, Deha, Epes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Goldford, Goodwyn, Helms, Holland, Howard, Huff, Jenkins, Johnson, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Marion, McKee, St. Kim, Milnor, Montgomery, N. K. Moore, Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholson, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rhea of Penn. Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Rofs, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Smett, Smilie, G. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Turner, Weakley, Whitehill, Witherpoon—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Gardener, Gold, Hale, Haven, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, McBryde, Mosley, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Stanford, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Talmadge, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilcox—41.

[There were 27 members absent when the vote was taken.]

The House then adjourned, at a quarter before six, after a session of nineteen hours, during the whole of which time the Speaker presided in the chair with dignity and moderation, to Friday next.

—*—*—

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 5.

ON WEDNESDAY the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The act authorizing a detachment of one hundred thousand men from the militia, will expire on the 30th of March next. Its early revival is recommended, in order that timely steps may be taken for arrangements, such as the act contemplated.

Without interfering with the modifications rendered necessary by the defects, or the inefficiency of the laws restrictive of commerce and navigation, or with the policy of disallowing to foreign armed vessels, the use of our waters; it falls within my duty to recommend also, that in addition to the precautionary measure authorized by that act, and to the regular troops, for completing the legal establishment of which enlistments are renewed, every necessary provision may be made, for a volunteer force of twenty thousand men, to be enlisted for a short period, and held in a state of organization and readiness, for actual service, at the shortest warning.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, moreover, the expediency of such a classification and organization of the militia, as will best insure prompt and effective aids, from that source, adequate to emergencies, which may call for them.

It will rest with them also, to determine how far further provision may be expedient, for putting into actual service, if necessary, any part of the naval armament not now employed.

At a period presenting features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the United States, which impole on them the necessity of precautionary measures involving expense, it is a happy consideration that such is the solid state of the public credit, that reliance can be justly

placed, on any legal provision that may be made for referring to it, in a convenient form, and to an adequate amount.

JAMES MADISON.

JANUARY 3, 1810.

FOREIGN.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 11.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 11.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from Lt. Col. Carroll, dated army of the left, camp on the Heights of Tamames, Oct. 19, 1809.

SIR.—I have the honor to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights. The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest. The enemy, at the commencement gained some advantages of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by gens. Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook at the point of the bayonet, 6 guns, of which the enemy possessed during the retreat of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter among the enemy, taking from them one 8 pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy unable to gain a foot of ground began to give way in all points. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy betook to precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds 1000, in killed and prisoners. The number of the wounded must be very considerable. Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding 300; one Imperial Eagle; one 8 pounder brass gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball cartridges; carts of provisions and knapsacks loaded with plunder fell into our hands. No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for contest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Luga, St. Jago, and San Payo. The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving the highest approbation. The entire of the cavalry, which, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about 300, who from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check. It is, however, to be lamented, that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for had 5 or 600 horses charged the fugitives, the victory would have been more decisive.

The vanguard of Gen. Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, and annihilate the discomfited enemy. From prisoners we learn that Gen. Marsh proclaimed at Salamanca, his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,000 peasant insurgents, his orders were, on pain of death, to possess himself of the heights by 12 o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army.

The French general certainly appears to have held his army very cheap, judging from a plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, to a certain point with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires. Our light troops pursued, and hung on the enemy's rear; several parties of which, amongst them were 200 of the regiment of Ballesteros's have not returned as yet, having expressed a determination of hanging on the enemy's flanks as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing.—The number of the enemy's dead already found and buried, amounts to upwards of 1100. Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

[The above is compared to the action of Talavera; a London Editor hopes "that the consequences of this victory will not be so lamentable as were those of Talavera"]

Paris, Nov. 1.—By an account just published, the cession made by the treaty of Vienna, amount to 3,400,000 souls.

Trieste, Oct. 16.—The presence of a feeble English flotilla in the Adriatic Gulph, creates no fear—our town is well provisioned. The Russian squadron is still at anchor in our roads.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 29.—The Emperor and Empress took an airing in an open chaise yesterday.

Baltimore, January 3.—A letter has been received by a respectable mercantile House in this city from St. Bartholomews, dated Dec. 14, which states that an English Squadron sailed from Antigua destined to act against Guadaloupe; that another was to sail from Martinique to co-operate with the former; and that a fleet of thirteen sail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes.

in pursuit of the French Toulon fleet, which the writer says has not yet made its appearance in those seas.

A letter has been received in this city by the brig Fox from Calcutta, dated Sept. 21st, which contains the following intelligence:—"There has been a civil war on the coast. Sir George Barlow, the governor, attempted to curtail the perquisites of the company's officers when they rebelled against the government; and carried matters so far, that they seized upon Seringapatam, Mausulipatam, Hyderabad, and a quantity of treasure belonging to the company; and have since had an engagement with the king's troops, in which they were rather worsted. The governor general has proceeded down to Madras, and there are hopes that the differences will be adjusted. The general opinion here is, that the company will be under the necessity of placing the country in the hands of the king."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."
LEXINGTON, JANUARY 16, 1810.

Col. GEORGE TROTTER is elected from this county, to supply the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Clay to the Senate of the U. S.

William Henry Harrison, has been re-appointed governor of the Indiana Territory.

The instructions, which we this day publish, from the Secretary of State to our ambassador in England, will merit the attention of our subscribers. They will, no doubt, be pleased to see that our administration have taken such decided steps—it was high time to act more decidedly than they had heretofore done. The government will not know any distinction between the aggressions of France or England, and if the rejection of the British ambassador only, may be deemed as an affront, or as a means or consequence of war, it will be attributed to its real cause—that England had been guilty of more insults than France; for we are certain that Mr. Madison would act perfectly impartial; indeed, nearly all the federal papers we meet with approve of all his proceedings, ever since he was elected President, and give him full credit that he knows no difference between the belligerents.

We should be sorry to see the United States involved in war, with any nation, because we are persuaded, that war is the greatest evil which can afflict mankind; and the only mode we can adopt to prevent war, will be to take a firm stand—for the administration themselves to recommend to congress the greatest energy—and for Congress to pass resolutions which shall convince both France and England that we are in earnest.

The dismissal of Jackson, and the publication of those instructions to which we refer, we are sorry to say have not been followed up in Congress by any acts, which we have seen, preparatory either for offensive or defensive hostilities, which the nature of our situation certainly requires.

A London paper states that a convocation of cardinals was speedily to be held at Paris, for the double purpose of conferring the papal dignity on Cardinal Feltch, and of divorcing the Emperor from his present wife, who it is added, is to be succeeded by the daughter of the king of Saxony.

The infurrection at the Covent Garden Theatre, had not ceased, but on the contrary it had increased to an alarming height. The mal-contented after leaving the theatre, proceeded to Mr. Kemble's house for the purpose of destroying it; but were prevented from doing any other damage than breaking the windows. The Secretary of State is said to have required of the proprietors, either a renunciation of their claims for raising the prices; or the shutting up the theatre.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday January 4, 1810.

Mr. MILLS, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, made the following report, to wit:

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and report the following as their opinion thereupon—

The sole power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states; and consequently that of laying and raising an Embargo, is confided to Congress alone. Congress has exercised that power, and the proposed amendment recognizes their exclusive right. This delegation of power, in the opinion of your committee, was both safe and wise, and constitutes an admirable trait in that united government, which may justly be styled, the wonder of the political world.

Your committee therefore conceive that no alteration, which might fetter power widely delegated, ought to be introduced into a system so near perfection, unless time and experience had demonstrated the necessity of change by irrefragable evidences of abused power. These evidences in support of the proposed amendment, your committee conceive are totally wanting. They are happy to bear this testimony to the world, that no abuses of that kind have ever happened by that body to which it is confided. The late Embargo, which in all probability gave birth to the proposed amendment by our sister state, your committee does not hesitate to pronounce, a wise, judicious and salutary measure, because it united an avoidance of hostility with prudent means of self preservation: And your committee quote this as the most decisive proof against the contemplated alteration. If the federal constitution had contained an article of that description in its first formation, our

vessels would have been let loose at a fatal hour, to sail to certain confiscation and destruction—unhindered by wife rules, calculated to secure the tranquility of the nation, and to secure her from the vortex of maritime war. Impressed, therefore, with these sentiments, your committee beg leave to propose the following resolutions as proper to be adopted by this legislature.

Resolved, That the additional article to the constitution of the U. S. proposed by the legislature of Massachusetts, limiting the power of Congress to lay an embargo, or to prohibit or suspend commerce, for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the session of congress next succeeding that session in which such law shall have been enacted, is inexpedient and ought not to be adopted.

Resolved, That executive of this state be requested to transmit to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, and to the executive of each state in the union, attested copies of these proceedings.

Wednesday, January 10.

Mr. BARRY read and laid on the table the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the indecorous and unbecoming style used by Mr. Jackson, his Britannic Majesty's Minister, near the United States, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State; and above all, the insulting imputations, made by him against the veracity and integrity of our government, were such as fully authorized the refusal on the part of the executive, any longer to recognize his diplomatic character.

Resolved, That the insidious appeal made by the said Jackson to the people of the United States, under the disguise of a circular address to the members of the diplomatic corps in the U. States, deserves the execration of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That the general assembly view with entire approbation, the conduct of our government in dismissing said Jackson; and that whatever may be the consequence resulting therefrom, the state of Kentucky will be ready to meet them, and will most cordially co-operate in the support of such measures as may be necessary to secure the interests and maintain the honor and dignity of the nation.

NEW-ORLEANS.

DECEMBER 22, 1809.

From the Coffee-House Books.

The Felucca Kingston, in which Brown went off, was taken by gun vessel No. 65 (Commanded by Mr. Wm. Carter) a few hours after she had landed Brown & Montego Bay. Mr. Carter put a Prize Master on board and sent her for this place; she is now at the English Turn. Watson the captain was taken on board 65, and promised to conduct Mr. Carter to the spot where he landed Brown and his money, and there is little doubt we shall see him here in a few days.

D. PORTER.

New-Orleans, Dec. 19, 1809.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson to a member of Congress, dated Natchez, December 6th, 1809.

"The indulgence offered me by the Executive, to present myself at the seat of government, will prove unavailing, should General Hampton's arrival here be unseasonably delayed; because I cannot move before his presence may enable me to devote on him the extensive and complicated command of his department; and I must afterwards, for the tenth time, commit myself to the ocean, as the season and my health both forbid my traversing the wilderness."

GEN. WILKINSON.

A Petersburg paper assures the public, that the stories circulated about General Wilkinson's recalcitration, about disobedience, Burrism, &c. are unfounded; that, the inconvenience experienced from holding the head quarters of the army at the extremity of the Union, remote from the war office, has induced the government to establish them for the future in the vicinity of Washington, to facilitate the issuing orders to every part, from a central point.

NORFOLK, Dec. 22.

In the Justina came passengers, General Reubell, his lady and family; also Mrs. Brumfield, and Messrs. Drayton, Mackell, Hoffman, and Poole.—In lat. 49, 20. long. 17, 20, the Justina was boarded from the French national brig Le Gerif, Mons. Degrydes, commander, who at first determined (according to his orders, and as he had done many other American vessels) to burn the Justina, but finding that there were sixteen passengers, besides her crew, which would too much increase the numbers on board his own vessel, he determined to let her pass, after requesting and receiving from captain Howe a supply of stores.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havannah, dated 2d December, 1809, to a merchant of this city.

"You are no doubt informed, that this port has been partially opened; and I am authorized to say, that it is completely so now. We expect the order will be published in a few days."

BOSTON, DEC. 25.

IMPORTANT HUMOR.

Letters have been received from Sweden to the 3d inst. A report prevailed at Gottenburg, on the authority of communications from Stockholm, that the four principal powers of the Baltic, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia, had come to a determination to close that sea against the shipping of every other nation, with the exception of the French.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The supreme Junta of Spain has declared war against Denmark. One of the reasons is, the refusal of the Danish government to receive an ambassador.

FRENCH CRUIZERS.—

Captain Chandler, from Tunis, (arrived at Boston,) informs, that French Cruizers are numerous in the Mediterranean—many cruise on the Barbary Coast—and there were six in the port of Tunis, the commander of one of which shewed his orders, which directed him to capture American vessels wherever bound.—Three American vessels had been carried into Bizette, and sold with their cargoes, without a form of trial or condemnation. The crews were turned on shore to sustain themselves as they could.—Relf.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1809.

FRENCH FLEET.

A report has reached town this morning from the eastward, stating, that advices are received of the French fleet which had got out of Toulon, having proceeded against Payal, where they had destroyed all the shipping in the harbour.—We know that there has been an arrival at Martha's Vineyard from Payal, having seen a letter from a passenger; but this letter is silent on the subject of the news. It is not at all unlikely, however, that this fleet, if it has made its escape from the Mediterranean, will spread desolation and ruin wherever it goes; and as American trade, has not the happiness of exemption from French violence, it will doubtless come in for a large share of suffering.

A MADAME M'ELLE,

APRES AVOIR LU DEUX DE SES INTERESSANTES PRODUCTIONS.

Vous joignez la grace attrayante
Aux dons de l'esprit et du cœur;
Votre plume aimable et savante
Instruit et charme le lecteur
Dans les jardins de la nature,
Docte abeille, fille du ciel,
Des sucs qu'un doux travail epure,
Vous ne composez que du miel.
Tout ce que votre esprit publie,
Offre les charmes les plus doux;
Vos talens sont dignes d'envie,
Et vous feront bien des jaloux.

B. G***N.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

OF HART, BARTON & HART, was by agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abraham S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving partners, are authorized to close their affairs; to whom, it is hoped, those who are indebted to, or have claims against the said concern, will apply without delay, and settle their accounts.
ELEANOR HART, Executrix.
HENRY CLAY, } Executors of
JOHN W. HUNT, } JOHN W. HUNT, } T. Hart, dec.
ABRAHAM S. BARTON, }
JOHN HART. }
Jan. 15, 1810.

A MEETING of the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Co. will be held at Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, on Wednesday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock for the election of a President and Director, and for other purposes.
By order of the directors,
W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.

A GREAT BARGAIN

ON A LONG CREDIT.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Joutt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres, about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fence.—The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being secured.
Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to
JAMES MORRISON,
OR
JOSEPH W. HAWKINS.
Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810.

100 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

LEWIS SANDERS,

WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Merchandize.
Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & WARNER,
BOOKSELLERS, LEXINGTON,
(Price 50 cents)

A new System of Practical Arithmetic,

Particularly calculated for the use of the schools in the United States, containing a large proportion of Examples in Federal money, in each rule throughout the work.—By T. Bennitt.

(Price 1 dollar)

The power of Religion on the Mind,

In retirement, affliction, and at the approach of death, exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons distinguished by their Greatness, Learning, or Virtue.

"This immortality"—"is that alone,
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

A general assortment of Books and Stationary for sale as above, on the lowest terms.
January 10, 1810.

Taken up by John Troxell,

On the big Twin, about two miles from the mouth, in Gallatin county, a BAY HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.
MOSES BAKER, J. P.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living about six miles south of Nashville on Richland creek, about the 5th of June last, a negro man named BEN, about forty or forty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very stout made and tolerably black, a blacksmith by trade. His marks I do not so well recollect, but believe, he has a small scar on his upper lip and two or three on his head, which said scar was occasioned by a kick of a horse, and he has remarkable short nappy wool on his head. He had on when he went away, a dark mixed home made coat, white lincey overalls, and a tow shirt, a wool hat and a pair of very strong made Jefferson's shoes with a thick spur peice behind. I bought him the fall of 1806 in the city of Richmond, state of Virginia, from Lewis Harvey, where I expect he will aim for, or the state of Ohio. The above reward, will be paid by me if he is confined in any jail so I get him again, or delivered to me living on Richland creek, with reasonable charges.

JOHN HARDING.

January 12, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first day of this month, a negro man named DAVID, of dark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, a little marked with the small pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th December, a likely Negro Woman named GLENN, she took with her a child, (a boy) one year old, had on, when she went away, a suit of lincey of a yellow die, both her and her child's clothes are of the same piece—has a scar over one of her brows. I most think her left; it is more than probable she is in Lexington, or harbored by the negroes on captain W. Allen's, or Robert Barr's plantations. Any person taking her up and delivering her to the jailer in Lexington, will be handsomely rewarded by

JOHN LUGRAND

January 15, 1810.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending and undetermined in the said court, wherein Mary Usher, administratrix of Thomas Usher, deceased, is complainant, and James Hughes defendant—we will expose to sale part of a Lot, the property of said Hughes, on Main-street in the town of Lexington, mortgaged to the said Mary Usher by the said Hughes—on the first day of February next, or the premises, at twelve o'clock. The said part of lot fronts on Main street, and adjoins the lot now the property of John Pope, Esq. and extends on Main-street half way to the corner between the said Hughes and William Reed, and also half way back to High-street, and is supposed to contain one quarter of an acre. The said lot will be sold on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving a note, negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or in the Branch Bank of Lexington, with an endorser or endorssors to be approved by us.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE,
JOSHUA WILSON,
THOMAS WHITNEY,
JOHN W. HUNT,
BENJAMIN STOUT.

Comrs.

Holder's or Combs's WAREHOUSE & FERRY.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has lately completed a large and commodious Stone Warehouse, 141 feet by 30, for the reception of Tobacco, Flour, Hemp, &c. The situation of said Warehouse and the road to said place being placed in complete order render it more convenient as a general deposit for produce than any place on that part of the Kentucky river, and he trusts that his attention will entitle him to a share of the public business.

The distance from Paris to Richmond is considerably shortened by crossing at the above place.

8th January, 1810.

S. R. COMBS.

NOTICE.

Treasury Department, 27th Nov. 1809.
PROPOSALS will be received till the 1st day of February at Kaskaskia by G. N. Edwards, Governor of the Illinois Territory, for renting the United States' SALT WORKS AND SPRINGS, on Saline creek, in the territory aforesaid, for the term of three years from the first day of March next. Persons making proposals will be pleased to attend to the following outlines.

1. Proposals may be made for renting the whole or part of the said Works & Springs.
2. The kettles not damaged and actually found on the premises, must, as well as the lines of pipes now in good order, which have been laid by the present lessees, be paid for at a fair valuation by the new lessees, and these shall in like manner receive payment at the end of their lease for the kettles they may leave and for the lines of pipes aforesaid, at their value at such time.

3. The usual restrictions necessary to prevent the waste of timber and disorderly behaviour at the works will be inserted in the contract.

4. The aggregate quantity of salt annually made must not be less than one hundred and twenty thousand bushels for the whole Saline, and in proportion for any part thereof.

5. The highest price at which salt may be sold to be fixed by the lease, and a fixed rent in salt to be paid to the United States, be the quantity of salt actually made more or less; but said rent to be diminished whenever the salt shall be sold at a price less than the maximum fixed by the lease.

6. The efforts heretofore made to reduce the price of salt by fixing its maximum, having proved ineffectual; that condition is preserved only for the purpose of guarding against monopoly. But the important point being to reduce the market price by increasing the quantity made, the proposals best calculated to answer that object, and offering in the mean while, and until that reduction shall take place, the highest rent to the United States will naturally claim the preference. It must at the same time be understood that government will take into consideration the character and ability to perform the contract not less than the nature of the proposals.

I St.

STUD HORSES

TO be farmed out on reasonable terms; pedigree equal to any country bred horse, for particulars apply to

WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. I wish to employ two NEGRO MEN to work on my farm.
Land for the cultivation of Hemp to be let.
January 8th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon & Hyfon Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currer's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Trugs, &c. &c. which will be fold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of *Prime Cotton*.
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c.
October 21,

PARKER & GRAY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND NOW OPENING,
At their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the Court-House,

A very extensive and well chosen assortment of
DRY GOODS,
STATIONARY,
HARDWARE,
GLASS, &
CHINA WARES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Superfine and Coarse
Broad Cloths, assorted
Coatings, Flannel and
Blankets assorted
Corduroys, Thicksets
& Velvets assorted
Silks, Crapes & Rib-
bands, assorted
Cambric and Book
Muslins, assorted
Ladies' fine Muslin
Robes, Sleeves and
Silk Gloves, ass'd.
Which they will sell on the most moderate
terms for *Cash, Hemp, Linsey, Country Li-
nen, Salt and Salt-Petre.*
6t Dec. 18.

NEW GOODS

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING-
TON:

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large
supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.
Of all descriptions—unusually low for
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for
the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will
enable them to give better bargains than ever
have been sold in the state heretofore.
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son,
Commission merchants at Shippingport,
Falls of Ohio:

HAVE the honour of informing the
public that they have received from New
Orleans, a large assortment of **GROCE-
RIES,** which they will dispole of by
wholesale at the following prices for cash,
viz.

Brown Sugar 1st quality	17 cts per pound
do. 2d do.	15 do.
do. 3d do.	12 1-2 do.
Loaf Sugar	31 1-2 do.
Coffee	35 do.
Logwood	8 do.
Mackrels	25 dolls. per barrel.
Shippingport, August 8,	1809.

Taken up by Joseph Horn, living on
the waters of Red river, on Cane creek,
in Montgomery county, one light sorrel
Mare, about four years old last spring, a-
bout fourteen hands high, with a large
star, no brand perceivable, appraised to
50 dollars, before me.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, J. P. M.
20th August, 1809.

Taken up by David Thompson,
Living on the waters of Grassy Lick creek,
Clarke county, a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, three
white feet, blaze face, 10 years old, 15 hands
high, trots, white spot on his off buttock, nicked
tail, appraised to \$60. Also another Chesnut
Sorrel Horse three white feet, long star & small
snip, 10 years old, 16 hands high, nicked tail,
appraised to 60 dollars.

JAMES D. BULLOCK D. C.
For
DAVID BULLOCK, C. C. C.

Scott County, Sct.

Taken up by James Owens,
Living on Lytle's fork—a Chesnut Sorrel
Horse, small star in the forehead, the near hind
foot white, 14 1/2 hands high, brand not legible,
four years old, appraised to \$30.
CARY L. CLARKE, C. S. C. C.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct. October Term,
1809.

Thomas Wilson & George Ramsey Compl'ts.
against
Charles Swan & Lewis Craig, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their at-
torney, & the defendant Charles Swan having fail-
ed to enter his appearance herein according to law
& the rules of this court, & it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabi-
tant of this commonwealth, therefore, on motion
of the complainants by their counsel, it is or-
dered that the said defendant appear here on the
third day of our next April term, and answer
the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken
as confessed against him, and it is further or-
dered that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper in this state, ac-
cording to law.

(A Copy.)—Teste
SAM'L H. WOODSON, Clk.

The highest price in CASH will be given for
Horse Hair & E. gs' Bristles,
OF ANY LENGTH—BY
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
Corner of Upper & High Streets.
Also—CASH given for **BARLEY.**
Lexington, December 4, 1809.

MA. COUN, TILFORD, & Co.
HAviG this day received from Philadelphia
the following **VALUABLE BOOKS.**

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensick and
Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible
from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson,
late secretary to the Congress of the U. States;
Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's
Lectures on Church History, to which is added
his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's
Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition,
with a supplement containing the improvements
in the 14th London edition; Telemaque; the
Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by
Mrs. Roche; Zollikofer's Sermons; Cowper's
Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poet-
ical Works; Newton on the Phrophesies;
Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St.
Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with
numerous original notes and illustrations, by B.
S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons;
Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cook-
ery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Ab-
bey; Franklin's Works Dwight's edition of Dr.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dia-
logues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dis-
pensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous Works;
Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling
Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel;
Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages;
Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de
Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or
the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the
Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an
Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss
Owenison; Accutms Analysis of Minerals; do
Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new No-
vel, translated from the French by W. Jen-
nings; Don Quixotte; Smart's Horace; Ful-
ler's Gospel its own Witness; David's Pselms,
with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and
without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in
Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cow-
per's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Under-
wood on the Diseases of Children; Clarms of
Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lec-
tures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud;
Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by
the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham;
Gillie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dic-
tionary; Henning and Munford's Reports;
Kyd on Exchange; do-on Awards; Graydon's
Digest; The whole proceedings in the case
Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's ex-
ecutrices with the act of the Legislature of
Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this
important subject, collected and arranged by R.
Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five
acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and
published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo-
drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre
Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan
Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelgitha,
&c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive
collection of Books and Stationery, which will
be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia
and New York prices; and in general without
charging for carriage. Also in the press and
will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's A-
rithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged,
from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandize, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Also, *TEAS* of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon,
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of *Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c.* All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash.
Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices,
by whole sale or retail an extensive assort-
ment of **MERCHANDIZE**, which they are
now opening, suitable for the spring and sum-
mer seasons, which were carefully selected in
Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low
terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very
superior quality *Madeira Wine*, & fifty boxes
of best *Spanish Segars*. They are as usual
supplied from their nail manufactory with a
general assortment of *Cut and Wrought Nails*.
Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co
HAvE received an assortment of **RITTEN-
HOUSE'S** improved **SURVEYOR'S COMPAS-
SES**, prices from \$27 to \$46; **PLATING
INSTRUMENTS** in cases, **GUNTER'S
SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PRO-
TRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVI-
DERS.**

They have likewise received a quantity of
best **PRINTING INK**.
Lexington, May 22d, 1809.
to accomodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

Taken up by Stephen Frost,
In Jessamine county, on the waters of *Clear
Creek*, one sorrel horse three years old, a small
star in the forehead, two white feet, about 13
hands three inches high, appraised to 18 dol-
lars, October 20th 1809.

Rich'd. Lafon.

Strayed from the subscriber, liv-
ing in Georgetown, about the last of April, a
pair of twin steers, three years old, brindle and
white, their horns turn inwards toward the
points; there is very little difference to be ob-
served between them except one is a darker
brindle than the other. Any person giving in-
formation of said steers, so that I get them a-
gain, shall be generously rewarded, and all rea-
sonable charges paid by
Sam'l. Shepard.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying a-
bout three miles from Lexington and one half
mile from the Limestone road. It has two
never failing springs of excellent water, well
timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen a-
cres cleared, with good cabin and other small
buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand;
or I will give a short credit on a part of the pur-
chase money. Any person wishing to purchase
can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will
show the land—And for further particulars,
apply to
Thomas Hughes.
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809. tf

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Line-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
oldstand, where every exertion shall be used
to accomodate those who please to call on
him.
January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.

**THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-
ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,**
WITH 3 springs thereon, about half clear-
ed, together with about 300 bearing Apple
trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry,
and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated
on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-
tiful eminence, 38 by 23, completely finished in
the inside (and handsomely divided) with five
fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and
also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same,
in the position of an L, together with a large
and convenient double Barn newly built and
shingled roof, with other convenient out build-
ings. The above plantation lies on the Cincin-
nati road—the buildings one mile from George-
town (Scott County) on said road, and bound-
ed by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on
the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale,
300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge,
and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and
Cincinnati road (said land unimproved;) also
1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying
10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of
Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimpro-
ved;) also a Negro Woman about 35 years
old, of a good quality to her age. I will take
property of certain descriptions for all except
the above plantation, and for terms, apply to
the subscriber about 2 1-2 miles from Lexing-
ton, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.
January 1st, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above stile.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Banton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and tender agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that pa-
tronage which he thus presumes to solicit from
the public.

Cutbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whomay call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coque-
lico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the newest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thankfully received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.
N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 19th of August
last, two apprentice boys to the Boot & Shoe
making business of the name of **JOHN & WIL-
LIAM LEMON**—John twenty, and William
about seventeen years of age. Any person
apprehending said boys and delivering them to
me, three miles from Winchester, Kentucky,
shall receive 25 cents for each, but no charges.
ELIAS GARDNER.
December 23d, 1809.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me on the 27th December
1809, in the night, **A LIKELY NEGRO WO-
MAN** named **LORRI**, rather taller than com-
mon, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes
in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some
negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she
has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat,
and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is
about 18 years; she is very fashionably dress-
ed, had on when taken away a blue callico
habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and
common winter shoes. I wish people to look
sharp for I have some thought they will dress
her in men's clothing. Any person securing her
in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her
again shall receive the above reward, paid by
me.

HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF.
Madison county—five miles from
the mouth of Tate's creek, & one
mile from Gen. G. Clay's. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A pair of **SADDLE BAGS** were stolen out
of a passage in this town on Saturday night
the 6th inst. containing sundry articles of cloth-
ing—amongst them were two linen cambric
shirts, tumbour'd at the bosom and wrists, 5 or
6 linen shirts, one of which was plain, the others
ruflled—4 muslin shirts ruflled—one pair
pantaloons of grey camisere; neckcloths, pocket
handkerchiefs, stockings, &c. &c. the clothes
are marked C. B. & H. B.—and I think some
of the neckcloths "C. Bradford" written with
durable ink.—Any person giving information of
the thief and prosecuting him, shall have 20
dollars, or 10 dollars for the articles, by apply-
ing at this office.
Lexington January 8th, 1810.

Taken up by Alford Williams
living in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleas-
ant meeting house, one **BAY MARE**, 7 years
old, about 14 1-2 hands high, has a small grey
streak in her face, and a large wart on her left
ear, branded on the near buttock A. W. apprais-
ed to 25 dollars.

RICHARD LAFON.
August 30th, 1809.

Taken up by Joseph Green,
In Scott county, near Georgetown, a **SORREL
MARE**, about eight years old, fourteen and a
half hands high, blaze face, bob tail, off eye out,
a wart on her off flank, appraised to 50 dollars,
before Richard Gano, justice of the peace for
said county.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

ALL delinquents who feel themselves aggr-
ieved by the judgment of the Court of Assesment,
held for the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th
instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal
on or before the 1st day of February next. Such
appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert
S. Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended
to.

By a resolution of the said court at their last
meeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by
delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to
law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded;
delinquents will therefore see the necessity of
attending strictly to the law in this particular.

DAVID TODD,
2m Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-
turning his most grateful acknowledgements to
his friends and the public in general for the
great encouragement he has experienced during
his residence in this place, and inform them
that he has removed his cabinet work sho^p
to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Hum-
prey's, where all orders will be punctually ex-
ecuted by the public's humble Servant.

Robert Wilson.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately
occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, near-
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wan-
ted as an apprentice. 12m

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
**A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,**

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
Br WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
tf Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fel-
lows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works,
for which a generous price will be given.
ALFRED W. GRAYSON.
December 23d, 1809. tf

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STEAM MILL

WISH TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
For which CASH will be given.
Lexington, Dec. 23, 1809.

Take Notice.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
FOR a term of years, on low terms, and may
be entered on immediately—the one half or
whole, as may best suit the purchaser, of the
PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives,
at the junction of the Town Fork and Elkhorn,
part of Taylor's military claim, containing 100
acres, between 50 and 60 cleared, with a good
Saw and Grist Mill, well calculated for any
kind of water works or machinery, and an-
swers well to divide as there are two seats
equally good. For further particulars apply to
John Colhoun, Sen.
tf December 22, 1809.

Scott Circuit Court, October term, 1809
James Sanders complainant,
Against—
William Smith, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

This day comes the complainant by his at-
torney, and his bill against the defendant being
filed, and it appearing from the sheriff's return
to the subpoena issued in this cause, that the
defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth
—On motion of the complainant, it is thereupon
ordered that the defendant do appear here on
the third day of the next term, and answer the
complainant's bill, or that the same will be ta-
ken for confessed against him—And that a co-
py of this order be inserted in some authorised
paper agreeably to law.
A copy. Attest,
† **Carey L. Clarke, C. S. C. C.**
Madison County.

Taken up by Robert Tincher,
Living on Muddy creek, one Sorrel Mare,
and Sorrel Horse Colt—she is about six
years old, about fourteen hands high, has some
saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white,
a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot
near the hipbone, the fore part of the near fore
foot mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty-
two dollars.

Nathan Lipscomb, J. P.
November 2nd, 1809.

Taken up by Matthew Patterson
Near Georgetown, on the waters of N. Elk-
horn, Scott county, one Black Mare nine years
old, about fourteen & one half hands high, a few
white hairs in her face, branded on the near
shoulder MP appraised to 25 dollars,
ALSO, one Sorrel Mare Colt, one year old,
a small snip on her nose, appraised to ten dol-
lars.

John Thompson.
October 14, 1809.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following ar-
ticles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d.
per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whis-
key at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the
usual prices. Any person availing themselves
of the late stag nation act, passed by the legis-
lature of this state, can expect no further in-
dulgence than the law will protect them in.
N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted
for home manufacture.

Clarke Circuit Court, September Term,
1809.

John Peebles, complainant, against Robert
Peebles, &c. defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Thomas Logan not hav-
ing entered his appearance herein, agreea-
bly to law and the rules of this court, and
it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that he is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth—On the motion of the
complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered,
that the said defendant do appear here on
the third day of our next March term, and
answer the complainant's bill; that a copy
of this order be inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,
SAM'L M. TAYLOR, C. C. C. C.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Woodford Circuit, Sct.

September Term, 1809.

Herman Bowmar, complainant

against
Elizabeth M'Clary, Michael Goddard and Mar-
garet his wife, Samuel Trotter and Nancy
his wife, George W. M'Clary, John M'Clary,
Jane T. M'Clary, James M'Clary and Mary
M'Clary, heirs and representatives of John
M'Clary, deceased, defendants
IN CHANCERY.

This day came the parties aforesaid, by their
attornies, & on the motion of the complainant by
his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that the defendants Samuel
Trotter and Nancy his wife are not inhabitant
of this commonwealth, and not having entered
their appearance herein, according to law and
the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered,
that they do appear here on the third day of our
next March term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, or that the same will be taken for con-
fessed against them, and that a copy of this or-
der be inserted in some authorised paper of this
commonwealth agreeable to law.

(A copy.) Attest,
JOHN M'KINNEY, Jr. C. W. C.

PROPOSALS.

Gentlemen who wish to possess a copy
of that invaluable work, **LITTELL'S NEW
EDITION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF KEN-
TUCKY**, will be furnished with the First
Volume at **FOUR DOLLARS**, neatly bound
and lettered, provided they subscribe for
the whole. The second and third volumes
will be charged at the same price, unless
they should fall short of 600 pages each—
in which case, a proportionate reduction
will be made to subscribers. Each volume
to be payable on delivery at the Book-
Store or Printing Office of the publisher,
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venient to the residence of the subscribers,
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commodated with single volumes at five dol-
lars each. But should the subscription fill
to the extent it is expected, the price to
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The publisher is convinced, that this is
the cheapest law book printed in the United
States, when the quantity of matter it
contains is adverted to, without taking into
view the editorial labor, which has been
much more than is usually bestowed upon
works of this nature.—The last edition of
the Acts of Virginia (for influence) sells at
five dollars per volume to subscribers, and
six dollars to non-subscribers, and contains
only 500 pages—the Maryland edition sells
at five dollars to subscribers, and seven to
non-subscribers.

The first volume of this work commen-
ces with the government of Kentucky, and
embraces the acts up to November session
of 1797, inclusive; together with the
Charter of Virginia—Proclamation of 1763
—Act of cession to the United States of
the territory North-West of Ohio—the
Federal Constitution—the compact with
Virginia—and both the Constitutions of
this state—and contains in the whole, up-
wards of 770 pages.

The second volume commences with the
January session of 1798, and terminates
with the session of 1801. In an appendix
to this volume, such acts of Virginia as
remain in force in this state, and were not
necessarily connected with any general
head contained in the work, are inserted.
The last volume commences with the
year 1802, and closes with the session of
1803.